Progress of the great Reform Movement.

EMANGIPATION BLOWLY ADVANCING.

THE EMPEROR RESOLVED IN HIS POLICY.

Obstacles from the Nobility and Others-

Correspondence of the Wanderer of Fienna. RUSSIAN FRONTIER, April 13, 1858. Something has been effected, f no much, by the rearm agitation in Russia. We hear from St. Petersburg that the Minister of Justice, to convection with some of the Imperial chancellors, has prepared a project to ion of certain branches of the judicial proceedare, in which the organization and other imperfections of the Russian Courts will be abolished; and, among others, the following provisions will be made: 1. Legal recends shall be registered in a book kept for that purpeec, so that the parties interested can a stisfy themseived proper attention; 2. In the sessions, the Judges shall hand in the reports instead of the Secretaries, as has heretofore been customary. The Minister considered the introduction of Law Schools as dangerous, however. He says: We must not forget that it might sceme injurious and hurtful to the State to spread a deep knowledge of the law among persons who do not

Correspondence of the Augeburg Allgemeine Zeitung.

hold offices under the Government.

St. Petersburg, April 17, 1858. Two Ministers have resigned, and have been replaced by persons of a character that will give us an securate ineight into the intentions of the Emperor. A change of Ministers in Russia is something so uncommer, that the occurrence is spoken of in circles which until lately were ignorant of the existence of high metionaries called Ministers aside from the Emperor's Adjutant-Generals, which rank is, indeed, held at present by most of the Ministers. But now two of tuern resign their offices who are not Adjutant Generals, and one is already replaced by an Inspector of the Moscow Educational District, who had not the elightest claim to the office either by his antecedents or his relation ship to an Adjutant-General. These things are perfectly comprehensible to the great mass of the people. The Settering letter of the Emperor to the former Minister of Finance, Peter Feederowitch Brock, said but the broth, when it bestowed unqualified praise on that statesman for his management of affairs. If s wisdom parried Russia safely over the dangerous experiment of he last war, so that millions were left to be expended in the Imperial Coronation at Moscow. He overcame the ill-will of nearly all the European money markets and warded off the bankruptcy that the war seemed to make inevitable. Now the Russian State paper is reckoned among the best in Europe. But the Minister fears that he would not succeed so well under the new system. He does not, indeed, opposed the abolition of serfdom, but he is opposed the diminished revenues that will result from it. He sees, as does every educated and humane man in Russia, that the farming out of the rebail trade in brandy is as great an evil for Russia as the slavery of her peasants, but he knows of no other means so good for bringing 80 million roubles into the treasury; and fearful lest he might hinder the projects of the Emperor, he has withdrawn. Kowalewski the new Minister, is an adherent of the Reform ideas. The Emperor became acquainted with him at the time of the unhappy collision between the Moscow students and police. The Emperor appears determined to put an end to the old traditional method of advancement

The inquiry into the sinking of the man-of-war Leforte is concluded. It is satisfactorily proven that the cause of the disaster was not the one assigned, semely, insufficient ballast and unfastened cannons; but the witnesses testify to the existence of a leak in the vessel before she left Reval, of which the commander, when notified of its existence, took no notice. The Grand Duke Constantine, in his quality of Admira of the fleet, has prosecuted this investigation very closely; and, contrary to the reports that have long prevailed relative to the feeling that exists between the Grand Duke and his Imperial brother, he has shown himself to be a most zealous adherent of the seforming purposes of the Emperor. He constantly advocates and suggests reforms, and is a declared for o all corruption and bribery.

The new girls' school for girls of the higher

ranks, which will open on the first of May under the management of Prof. Wnisnegradski, is also a reform of the system of female education pursued under the old nment. Our large girls schools had become a kind of corps of female cadets, divided into regiment and by no means conducted on sound educational principles. The present Empress, who is the grand protectress of these institutions, does not seem to admire the old system, and has expressed herself against the prevailing custom of sending the children to bearding schools, and thus depriving them of their domestic life, and particularly of the influence of their mothers. In the new schools the scholars may board or not, as the parents desire. The gentleman who is to superintend these institutions has made the subject his study, for which purpose he has visited Germany where girls-as we Russians well know-are brought up in the manner best calculated to fit them for domes-tic duties. These new schools are a vast improvement upon the colossal female educational institutions of the

Correspondence of the Augeburg Allgemeine Zeitung,

POLISH FRONTIER, April 26, 1858. It appears more clearly every day that the Russian Emperor is in earnest with his reforms, and that the sulties which were in his way, and the obstacles created by the adherents of the ancien regime only crease his zeal and his energy. Not only officials of the highest rank, but also those in inferior spheres, are diensissed in masses, or pensioned, if they are not faverable to the innovations; the latter especially is the fate of the aged public servants, who, it is true, always receive tokens of the Imperial grace and respectable pensions. To the younger officials this peaceful revo-lation is highly agreeable, for not a day passes but long lists of them are promoted to higher offices and higher grades of rank. At the same time, the former usage ting military men and members of the aris toeracy for such preferment is wholly abandoned. Whoever is remarkable for capacity and activity is rapidly advanced. What is exceedingly remarkable is that the Russian newspapers are allowed to speak without restraint of the adr ninistrative system pursued under the late Emperor, and to publish and condemn its faults. It is to be hoped that the monarch will not become weary in his efforts, and that he will earry through the great work in spite of all hin-

Nowhere have the reforms been more comprehensive or more rapid than in the sphere of public educa-tion, military as well as civil. Since the learned Minis ter of Public Instruction, Noroff, who is now publicly necessed of neglect of the duties of his office, resigned and the energetic Kowalewski, a man of low origin but a favorite of the Emperor, for indisputable ability and straight-forwardness, was put in his place, everything in that department advances in the course of improve ment with remarkable quickness. In Warsaw it is believed that the new organization of the higher edueation ordered by Noroff and now taking effect, will be of short duration, but will soon give place to the restoration of a complete university. The plan of Noroff is in fact but a half measure, from which not much good could be expected.

In the departments of the former Ministers, Panin Dustice) and Lanskoi (Interior), great changes are exposted to follow on their withdrawal, especially in the administration of Justice. It is remarkable that the mias Emperor, who otherwise justly appreciates the pelitical economy of recent times, believes he can adnoe the demestic industry in various directions by

INTERESTING FROM RUSSIA. | protective duties, and accordingly has considerably increased the imposts on many imported articles. The are delighted at this.

From the Ostdeutsche Post, Vienna, April 21.

The social condition of the country will form the greatest obecacle to the Emperor's magnatimous efforts for reform. While the immense mass of the people still lack, for the most part, the very elements of cultivation, the relatively small number of educated persons are posserved of ideas the realization of which is only possible en condition of an organic and general rational education. This contrast is me suchely and injurious. In the broad and deep abyee that separates at a ignorance of the mass from the overculture of the better class, many of the most splendid plans of the Emperor will This condition of affairs is a doubtless be lost wretched heirloom of the ancient system, which cultivated foreign manners, like hot-house plants, in the higher circles, but entirely neglected the education of the people. The great matter of the emancipation of

the seris progresses but slowly.

It is necessary that the Emperor should have a philosophical patience in order to endure the passive resistance which the work of philanthropy and political wisdom everywhere encounters. The noble does not indeed dare epenly and directly to oppose the Emperor, but he manages with very little dissimula-tion to protract the affair, and enceavors with a mass of the most opposite plans and propositions to draw it to its own destruction, and unfortunately he is powerfully aided in this by the press, which is everywhere busy in bringing Utopian theories to light. The nobility of the Government of Kiev have lately declared very decidedly in favor of the emancipation. But with that declaration has appeared a proposition which, if it gain favor with the other committees of the nobles, will open the way for a new difficulty. The nobles of Kiev start with the very correct theory that the ediancipation of the serfs presupposes a judicious organization of the rural police. They desire accordingly that this reform be completed before the emsneipation, and propose that the nobles, and not the Government as heretofore, shall choose and consolidate the new police and judiciary arrangements. The far-sighted object of this remarkable proposition is evident. The noble wishes to recompense himself for what he will lose by the emancipation by getting the rural jurisdiction and police into his own hands. The Emperor has not disapproved of this proposition, but he has certainly not accepted it.

Russia understands how in the most masterly manner to relieve herself of the restrictions placed upon her marine activity by the peace of Paris. In the Government of the Caucasus a special marine department has been organized. On the east shore of the Black Sea Russia holds a sea station in spite of all opposition, and the fleet of Nicolaiev has had a squadron of screw frigates added to it. Russia is forbidden to have a fleet on the Black Sea, but she has one there nevertheless, for though Nicolaiev does not indeed he exactly on the Black See, it is situated on the bay where the Dnieper runs into the sea.

GREAT STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

CITY OF HUNTSVILLE SUNK-AT LEAST

TEN LIVES LOST.

From The St. Louis Republican. From The St. Louis Republican.

A telegraphic dispatch briefly announced on Saturday the total loss of the steamer City of Huntsville in the Cumberland River, attended by a considerable loss of life. Since the arrival of the R. M. Runyan, we have been placed in possession of very full particulars, and proceed to lay them before our readers.

The disaster occurred on Wadnesday night at 11 o'clock, at Palmyra, about ten miles below Clarksville. She struck a log, while running at her utmost speed, and sunk almost instantly, about helf of her hull being torn away.

She lies now in the very center of the channel, with four feet of water in her cabin, and will prevent boats

four feet of water in her cabin, and will prevent poats from passing, unless removed previous to the advent

from passing, unless removed previous to the advent of low water.

The suddenness of the disaster, and the late hour at which it occurred, combined to render it a deplorable affair, by the loss of at least ten lives.

Emmett Wallace assistant engineer, Smithland, Ky., and Henry Jackson, are the only names of the lost that we could ascertain. The latter was a free colored boy, and assistant porter of the boat. Eight deck hands, Irishmen, names unknown, are known to have perished. The first porter, when he arrived at Nashville, had with him three trunks which he had saved from the wreck. One of them was marked "Mr. Breitworth, Memphis," another without mark was supposed to belong to Breit Spencer of Nashville, who was a passenger, and the third was marked "Rebecca Davis, Tennessee."

The passengers saved were taken to Nashvile by the steamer Choctaw. They exonerated the officers from blame in the matter of the disaster. The actident occurred in a chute, through which the water, at its present bigh stage, rushes with great velocity, rendering the passage unusually difficult; while in here, the boat "took a sheer" on the pilot, and encountered the log, there being no possibility of preventing the collision.

The officers, without exception, seem to have done

venting the collision.

The officers, without exception, seem to have done all that it was possible for men to do under the circumstances, in giving directions for the general safety, and assisting personally. The greatest confusion, excitement and terror prevailed as usual in such cases: and there is much apprehension that the loss of life is much greater than ascertained, or ever

Almost every passenger had retired to their respec-Amost every passerger had retired to their respective betths, long enough to justify the supposition that many were asleep. Boon after the shock, the cabin filled by a mass of rushing, excited people, and the horror of their situation was augmented by the shrieking of women and children. One lady, we understand, threw her child over the guard, and it was saved by one of the firsten. A man floating in the water was seen to make to

ward a plank on which was a young lady, who afterward proved to be his daughter.

The engineer, Hopkins, saved his life by clinging to a small pair of steps, with which he floated three miles before he could get to the bank.

Slean, the clerk, and Mr. Bell, a passenger, secured

The City of Huntaville was getting to be an boat. She was valued at \$10,000, owned by Capt.

A. L. Davis, of Nashville, and was not insured.

She had an inconsiderable cargo, which, together with the boat, is lost.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE BURNING OF SHIP CORTES OF THIS PORT.

From The New-Bedford Standard of last evening. The following letter from Captain Lakeman, fo which we are indebted to Edward S. Taber, esq., gives full particulars of the burning of the ship Cortes and will be read with much interest:

and will be read with much interest:

PORT LOUIS, MAURITUS, March 20.

G. & M. HOWLAND: I am under the painful necessity of advising you of the entire loss of the ship Cortes, by fire, on the night of the let of March, while cruising on the East coast of Madagascar. See was fired in two places in her lower hold, between the fore and main hatches, on the top tier, by placing pieces of junk scaked in spirits of turpentine, beside a cask of regin in one place, and a lot of old staves, &c., in another. They set fire to the after part of combustibles. ther. They set fire to the after part of combustibles irst, and then fleeted forward and fired the other, a ittle abaft the fore hatch. The lower hold was full of natic abait the fore natch. The lover not was take sup-ply of wood had been stowed quite to the dects, so that it was very difficult to get any distance from the hatchway in any direction, and impossible when the hold was full of smoke, as was the case when the fire

was discovered.

She was fired in the middle watch, about 11 o'clock.

She was fired in the middle watch, about 11 o'clock midwas discovered.

She was fired in the middle watch, about 11 o'clock p.m. The fire was discovered about 121 o'clock, midnight, and would have been discovered before, probably, but for the third mate, who had the watch, and who was pledged to keep his watch out of the way in order to let the fire get under way before it should be reported or discovered. The plan was carefully perfect in all its details. When the fire was discovered we sent some of the parties implicated in the act to see where the fire was. Ac., which of course only made the matter worse, for on taking the lower deck hatch of, it could not be put on again on account of the suffocating quality of the smoke; beside the man who took it off had no deeign to put it on, as it would give air to a fire which he had just caused to be kindled.

After using all our efforts to put out the fire, and finding that it was gaining in spite of us, at 41 in the morning of the 2d we dropped our boats and embrised curselves with a few pounds of bread, and about twelve gallons of poor water for each boat. We delayed preparations for our personal safety till a little too late. Our good water was between decks, and our bread cask the same, with only a little bread in it, and it was a week of much danger to touch a cask to bread under such directions. We succeeded, however, in staving a cash, but the smoke drove as

from between decke before we got a sufficient quantity to have lasted many days.

When we left the ship we intended to lay by till day-light, and then try to save some more provisions. At daylight we previdentially discovered a sail close to us, and immediately sent a boat to her, as she stemed to be starding away from us on the opposite tack. The sail proved to be the ship Bre-water, of Mattapoisett, Capt. C. B. White, who very kindly took us all on beard, and landed us here yest rday, all well.

During our stay on beard the Brawster I managed to find cut the scoundrels who set fire to the ship, and have lastied them in irons, and imprisoned them, and have lastied them in irons, and imprisoned them, and have justice done them if possible. I know, from the confessions of three of the guity parties, how the fire was made, by whom, and at whose intigation the whole thing was concreted and carried out. My chief prisoners are Courad Emmel, third mate, and Alonzo Warden, fourth mate, who were assisted by one man and three boys—these last were assisted by one man and three boys—these last were assisted by one man and three boys—these last were assisted by one the ship, under the protection of and at the instigation of the third mate. Mr. Warden, fourth mate, was pledged to carry out the plan of firing the ship in the morning, if it failed in the unitide watch. With the exception of one-coundrel among my crew, I still think they were the best crew I have ever had.

The Brewster sailed from Seychelles as soon as we lanced.

Edward F. Laxemas,

Loss of the Ship Osterwald.—The bark Harrie.

Loss OF THE SHIP OSTERVALD .- The bark Harrie

Loss of the Ship Ostervald.—The bark Harrier Spaulding, Capt. Booker, arrived here yesterday, having on board the first and second officers and crew of the ship Ostervald, Capt. Jarvis, hence for Liverpool, burnt at sea. Mr. Leech, the first officer, has furnished us with the following particulars:

The ship Ostervald of Cestine, Capt. Jarvis, hence for Liverpool, sailed from the South-west Pass on the 4th inst. and on the 7th, at 7 o'clock a. m., when about 250 miles southeast of the Passes, the steward discovered, by the heat of the deck in the cabin. that the ship was on fire. All hands were immediately called and the boars inwered, and the specie which toe-ship was on are. An analysis was enabled and the bosts lowered, and the specie which was on board, amounting to \$25,000 was put in the bosts, after which we immediately returned to the cabin to endeavor to extinguish the fire, but found it impossible to enter the the fire, but found it impossible to enter the cabin, at the flames had burst through the deck making it impossible to extinguish the fire, and, then making it impossible to extinguish the fire, and, there being a sail in sight, hosted a signal of distress, and then took to the boats, and remained fast to the ship. At 8:15 a. in. the ship was en fire from the main hatch aft. In a short time the muzzen-mast and the main-topmast fell over the side, compelling us to cut loose from the ship and pull for the sail, which we soon reached. She proved to be the Bremesship Carl, hence for Bremen. We were all taken on board, shortly after which we discovered another sail standing to westward, and bore down for her, which turned out to be the bark Harriet Spaulding, bound to this port, who kindly effered to take us on board. Myself, second efficer and erw (rixteen in number) were transferred to her. Capt. Jarvis along remaining on board of the to ber. Capt. Jarvis alone remaining on board of the ship Carl, as the Captain refused to allow him to reship Carl, as the Captain refused to allow him to remove the money, as he claimed salvage thereon. Captain Jarvis will proceed to Bremen in the ship, as the Captain said he would not make any port. After having been transferred, the ships parted company at 12, midright. The H. S. passed near the burning ship. She appeared to have burnt down to her ports fore and aft.

[N. O. Delta, 14th.

THE ILLINOIS TORNADO.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, FL., May 17, 1858. You have doubtless received, through your exchanges the intelligence of the tornado that swept over Centra Illinois on Thursday, May 13. The tornado rose west of the Illinois River, beyond Galesburg, in Knox County, and Peoria, in Peoria County, passing over those and the surrounding towns, uprooting trees, leveling fences, unroofing and tearing down houses

those and the surrounding towns, uprooting trees, leveling fences, unroofing and tearing down houses. It extended rear twenty miles in breadth, and more than one hundred in length. Its course was southeasterly. After leaving Knox and Peoria Countree, it passed through Woodford, Marshall, McLean, Lasalle, Llving-tone, and passed on to Itdiana.

At Galesburg several large churches, including Dr. Edward Beecher's, were nearly destroyed; the station-house also was nearly demonshed. At Peoria the railroad bridge, extending across the Illinois River, as well as the foot bridge across the same, was destroyed, and trains have been prevented from crossing further east than Peoria for several days. All along the line of the Peoria and Oquawka Extension Railroad the destruction to property was terrific. Kappa, a town on the Illinois Central Railroad, has but three or four houses left standing. Bloomington is somewhat injured, but the storm spent its fury further north. On the Alton and Chicago Road the destruction was severe; in Lexington several buildings were entirely demolished, the station-house unroofed, the freight house nearly destroyed, and the telegraph wires broken. Some of the people thought the Day of Judgment had come; some were cursing, others were praying, and others helling doors to prevent the wind from breaking into their houses. One infantated old man, fearing his house would blow away, went out in the nail and wind and rain, and held to the corner, thinking to prevent the extactropte. The wind ceased and his house was saved. The old man sail he would have let the house go if his wife and children had not been in it, but he neld it because they were there.

China, or Peoria Junction as it is semetimes called, suffered severely. I think exarcely a house escaped without some nighty. One house was lifted from its

suffered severely. I think scarcely a house escaped without some injury. One house was lifted from its foundation and carried eighty yards, without even breaking the dishes on the supper table. The family, meh trightened, were set do though much frightened, were set down without plant. The evening train from Alton to Chicago was blown from the track, and the passengers turned out in the storm, where some of them remained from 7 p. m. till 2 s. m., ladies and infants among them. They were several miles from a station, and there They were several miles from a station, and there were no houses on the prairie near them in which they could steller themselves and their little ones from the rain and cold, yet all escaped without serious injury.

Indeed, with all the damage to property, but very few persons have been killed, or even hurt. At Kappa one man has been found dead among the ruins, and on the prairie near Kappa a little girl was blown out of the sight of her friends, and has not yet been found. She may have been thrown into the river or let down in the words; all is uncertain. Beside these, a few ware wonnded, but note mortally as far as heard were wounded, but none mortally as far as heard from, but hairbreadth escapes have been almost num-beriess. As one of the railroad trains was approaching the station at Peoria Junction, where time is allowed beriess. As one of the rainroad trains was approximately the station at Peoria Junction, where time is allowed for the passengers to lunch, the storm was just breaking upon them; some unconscious of danger rushed out, and had reached the dining reom just as the roof was torn off by the wind. A man stood on the platform of the car, and the splinters and bits of wood flew all about him, but he was unburt. A piece of timber from some one of the buildings struck endways on the top of one of the care, broke through the top, and came down between a lady and gentleman, who were occupying the same seat, without injury to either. When the homes were blown down on the thinly set tled prairies the suffering was very great. Some fami-lies, men, women, and children, walked and waded, and were blown, a mile and a hair before they could

find shelter.

The blowing continued with but little abatement for about one hour. This section of the country has never been visited by so destructive a storm before.

THE ILLINOIS TORNADO. - The Galesburg Democra gives a graphic account of the ternado and the de struction caused by it in that place. The day (Thursday, 13) opened bright and beautiful; about noon it became cloudy; between 3 and 4 p. m. it began to rain moderately, but soon changed to a powerful shower of harlstones as large as small hene' eggs, breaking windows, branches of trees, and covering the ground for

"Nearly two-thirds of the windows in the city ex-posed to the drift of the storm were broken in. The storm subsided, and it was thought no more danger was to be feared. But suddenly the wind rose, and in a few minutes a perfect pandemonium reigned with-out. So dense were the clouds that not a single object could be seen, but amid the roar of the elements, the crashing of buildings, could be heard the cries of those who were being drifted about the streets, pelted

by the storm.

"Peeple seemed to be afraid to remain in their stores and dwellings, as there was danger every moment of being crushed by their fall, and yet to venture out seemed almost certain death."

As seen as the fury of the tempest had abated so to make it safe, the editor went out to view the wrecked buildings, which he describes. The first obect which met his eye"Was the beautiful brick church edifice (D:

Was the beautiful brick clutch coines (Dr. Beecher's) on Broad street, a perfect mass or rain. The wind had blown the steeple in upon the roof, and the weight had so crushed the roof and the sides tast the building, as it remains, is a perfect wreck. The church was creeked one year ago, and although not finished, had sheady cost about \$15,000." A passenger, who was in the train of cars blown from

the track near Lexington, gives an account of this event to the Chicago papers, as follows: " As the train was pearing Lexington station, about 6 o'clock p. m., a very dense mase of chonic lay along the west, a barrier of inky blackness, save where its low-hung folic seemingly sweptness the prairie, where

it actually had a greenish tint. The lock was threat-ening, and the cloud, as it rapidly swept on, was watched by the passengers, one hundred or more in

number. The train kept on its way, but with dim webel "The train kept on its way, but with dim alled speed, and when about four miles north of Lexington station, while running at the rate of about fifteen miles an hear, it was strack by the torusto. There was a terrific roar of the angry wind, a seem in average lanche of water and hall in blinding abeets, with orashing thurder and glare of lightning; the dim of whoels was loct, all other noise seemed swallowed up in the wrap h of the elements, the cars swang and swayel for an instant and then were blown from the track, leaving the locometive alone in possession of the rails, held

an instant and then were blown from the track, leaving the locometive alone in possession of the rails, held there alone by the superior weight of metal; while the care and their tender were not very tenderly deposited on their sides in the ditch at the base of the embankinent, fortunately there a low one.

"There was a sudden and unpleasant shifting of position as the cars went over. Those in the fliterally) upper tier of seats went sprawling without much poetry of motion down upon those occupying the ground tier, and there were numerous narrow escapes. In the first car the stove fell across the sisle and ground tier, and there were numerous narrow escapes. In the first car the stove fell across the aisle and demolished a seat occupied by a lady and her child, but reither was injured. In the rear car one or two gentlemen were bruised and cut about the head, though not seriously."

DISTRESSING CALAMITY.

NINE LIVES LOST.

From The Chicago Press of May 10.

About 3 o clock this morning our city was visited with a disaster which will stand second only to the "Great Calamity" of Lake street, on the list of similar disasters. Taking into consideration the amount of property expecsed, and that this latter fire was compared. peratively usignificant in the destruction of property while it numbers among its victims certainly nine and possibly twelve human lives, it stands without a parallel in our annals. About 3 o'clock a. m. a fire broke out in the rear of one of a row of two-etory wooder buildings on the east side of South Wells street, be-

tween Jackson and Van Buren streets.

The limits of the fire comprised three buildings and a portion of the f-mith, No. 266 being only partially burned. Of the rest the destruction is nearly total. The fire, when first discovered, was burning The fire, when first discovered, was burning fercely, in a wooden one-story extension at the rest of Nes 258 and 260, occupied by kitchens. This seemed to be thoroughly on fire before the alarm had been sufficiently given to call assistance, and the light wind prevailing, forced a dense volume of heat and smoke through every crevine and opening into the front ard main building, filling every part of its upper story, filled with its slambering tenants, whose sleep was so seen to be the repose of death, after a half-waking interval, or a herce struggle of agony and terror.

This gives the condition of the burning building as discovered by those just upon the ground. In these upper stories, in the crowded and close arrangements forced upon tenants of this class in our cities were

sleeping: Daniel Bates and his wife. Harrison Burgar, a Frenchman, carpenter, with his

vife and three children.

John Johnson, a Dane, with wife and son, the lat-

Wm. Reilly, an Irishman, and his mother.

When those first on the ground after the alarm attempted to render aid if possible, the whele upper story of both buildings, entered by a stairway from Wells atreet, was filled with dense and stiding smoke,

Wells atreet, was filled with dense and string smoke, which rendered entrance impossible.

Greats were heard from several of the rooms on this floor, but nething could be done to aid the sufferers. The whole structure in a very few minutes after the alarm was glowing like a furnace, and the fire was extending continward along the block, the tenants of which, more favored by this time, were in haste removing out all property, and, beyond the buildings named, there was probably little lost, and certainly The excitement without among the crowd of by

The excitement without among the crowd of by-standers was int-nse, as the word went round that there were persons in the building burning to death, but nothing could be done. Soon after the escape of Johnson at the doer forced open by Brazee, Dan Bates let himself down from the second story window by his hands, falling some feet to the sidewalk, and unin-jured. His wife almost immediately leaped from the same window, and fell upon the sidewalk, frightfully burned, and much bruised by the fall. It is thought she cannot recover.

Soonafter the officers and others were driven from the

Soon after the officers and others were driven from the stairway, a man was seen to rush frantically through the hall with a child in his arms, and fall near the head of the staircase. This is supposed to have been the unfortunate man Burgar, the French carpenter, whose blackened and half-consumed trunk, limbless and ghastly, when found did indeed partly cover the remains of a young child.

This was all of the tragedy that could be witnessed.

by lookers-on; a vail of fire shrouded all, and the blackered remains dug from the ruins this morning must, in the hands of the Coroner and Jury, tell the

From these ruins this morning have been taken From these runs this morning have been taken nine bodies, and what are supposed to be the remains of others. It is confidently affirmed that three other persons are missing. The bodies when removed were taken at once to Armery Hall, for purposes of inquest by Coroner Hansen, who was on the ground at once. The bodies have been identified as follows:

The bodies have been identified as follows:
Harrison Burgar, as above mentioned, a carpenter,
who has been at work upon a building on Van Buren,
near Wails street; body much burned. Recognized
by a black cravat about the neck.
Mrs. Burgar and the remains of their three children, two girls and a boy all under seven years of age.
These latter were much burned, and beyond all other
thas circumstartial recognition.

than circumstartial recognition.

Wm. Reilly, formerly a clerk in Smith's wood yard.

near the place of disaster, corpse much disfigured, but recognized by a large white swelling on the right knee. The remains of his mother, an elderly woman, were much burned, but a fragment of a black woolen stocking adhered to one foot, and sided the identification.

Mrs. Johnson, aged 30, and her son, aged 10 years.

The corpse of the mother was not burned beyond easy recognition. She was found beneath the remains of a feather bed. Mr. Johnson says when he sprang to his feet she was at the door, but must have returned, with a mother's affection, to rescue the son, and both periched.

This list of nine comprise the known catalogue of This list of nine comprise the known catalogue the victims. Just as we left the scene of the disaster, a few small bones were found, supposed to have been the limbs detached from some of the above-named. A pile of about \$200 in gold was found in the ruins, supposed to belong to the carpenter.

CONVICTION OF ISAAC L. WOOD.

David I. Wood was an amiable and much esteemed citizen of Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y., for a long time, and, carrying on a large leather and shoe business, and, carrying on a large leather and shoe business and the shoet of the company of th time, and, carrying on a large leather and shoe business, become quite independent in his circumstaness and conspicuous in society, the church, and wherever any enterprise of a benevolent or social character was to be promoted; and having the means and the disposition, his less fortunate brothers were of course largely sided in their own endeavors by his kind and fraternal hand.

David I. married, probably, after he came to Dansville to live, but I am not intermed, as to the maiden

David I. married, probably, after he came to Dada-ville to live, but I am not informed as to the maiden name of his wife. In Dansville, however, she was much beloved, and like her husband, a leader in every good word and work. They had two children, who are now orphars, and perhaps ten or twelve years of age, or thereabout.

Isaac L. came on to Dansville some years since,

age, or thereabout.

Isnac L. came on to Dansville some years since, then perhaps about 25 years of age, and having neither means nor a trade, was helped by David L to the possession of a small piece of land in the vicinity, on which he worked and made payments as he was able. But he finally quit the farm, and making the house of David L his home, embarked in speculation in fruits, butter, eggs, and the like, and became widely known to the people in the surrounding towns, his brother still helping him by loans, indersing and otherwise.

About the 10th of June, 1855, on a Sunday evening. David J. Wood was taken suddenly ill, his wife then heing absent at the East, and after lingering some four or five days in great agony, he died. At the time there was much perplexity among his friends and physicians as to the cause, but it was finally concluded that the disease was choiera moibus. Isaac L. was present, and had the care of the brother during his sickness. Mrs. Wood was sent for and returned immediately, and in connection with another Wood, brother, was appointed administratrix of the estate of her late husband.

her late husband.

Is a very few days after this event, Mrs. Wood and both her children were seized with all the symptoms attending the disease of her late husband, and although the children both recovered, the mother died and was butled, amid the corrow and estimation of he friends and relatives. Much suspicion was entertained of poison in her case, but from some strange fatality nothing was done toward investigation, and excitement on the subject eventually died away. Meanwhile, Israe L. became guardian of these orphans of D. I. Wood and controlled the disposition of the estate of its late brother to a large extent, but was not generally suspected of doing wrong therewith. But the weak place in this web of mischief was finally made manifest. By some accident, not necessary to explain here, a note perporting to have been given by D. I. to I. I. Wood for \$2,500 was discovered. It had been used in N. w York to meet an indebtedness of said leave L. Wood. This note was a forgery. An investigation here, had, it was then also found that the account books of D. I. Wood had been largely mutilated and changed so as to make assa D. L. a deptor rather

these discoveries, papers of areasis were found in an out-building on the premises of the late D. I. Wood, and suspicion was again rife that this family had been basely mardered, and that too by the hand of a brother; and finally the bodies of the dead were estiled from their graves, and a careful acatysis dischoed a large amount of poison in the stomach of each. Issue I. Wood was, of course, suspected. He was sought and finally found employed as a hirst man on a bleak prairie of Hilmis—as nearly isolated from all he had ever howen on earth, as if he was off of k himself. He was arrested, brought to thenesse, and tried for murder in January last, when the Jury disagreed; and now his second trial has just closed, resulting in a conviction. The prisoner was sentenced to be hing on the 18th day of June next. When asked the man question, "If he had anything to eay why the juage" ment of the law should not be pronounced against "him!" he replied that he was entroly unoceast of the charge of which he had been convicted. During the pronouncing of the emisence Wood was entirely carried away by his feelings, and wept betterly. then creditor of his brother bree L. Orincident with

HORRIBLE INDIAN MURDERS.

Correspondence of The Mankato (Minn.) Independent, May 8.

Correspondence of The Mankato (Mion.) Independent, May 8.

From Mr. Asa White, who arrived from Crow Wing on Thursday evening, we learn that an atrocious butchery of eleven Chippewa Indians was committed by a war party of Sioux, on the hight of the 27th uit, on an island immediately opposite that town. From the statement of Mr. White, and a letter from Mr. Burman, who was an eye winess of the butonery, we are in possession of the following details of the massacre. It appears that a single lodge of Chippewas had come in from their sugarcamps only the day previous, and encamped on the island. They were warned that a war party of Sioux were prowling in the neighborhood, but persisted in retaining their location on the island. Mr. Burman states that about the hour of midnight he was aroused by the report of fire-arms in the direction of the Sioux encampment, and, opening his window, winessed the whole affair, at a distance of some two hundred yards. Some twenty or thirty guns were fired. He watched their maneuvers until they were out of sight, and on the following morning went over to the island, when he saw the most horrible sights that the eyes could look upon. "There lay ten dead Indians, some with their heads revered from their bodies, others with their cutrails from out, and others again with their scalp ten off; one, an old squaw, was still alive, but scalted." The Indians took all the cances scalps torn off; one, an old squaw, was still alive, but scalped! The lociars took all the cances "sealps to neff; one, an old squaw, was still allow,
"but scalled!" The Indiars took all the cances
they could find, and crossed the Crow Wing River, in
their hurry leaving two heads and one scalp in an
abandoned cance. The Sioux were hotly pursued by
a party of Chippewas, who fired on them as they
crossed the river, and Mr. B. is of the opinion taat
some of the former were wounded. He says that
some of our immediate neighbors, the Winnebagoes,
were engaged with the Sioux in the massacre.

P. S.—As we write, a party of Sioux—in all proba-Were engaged with the Sloux in the massacre.

P. S.—As we write, a party of Sioux—in all probability a portion of the party who committed the murders—are passing through the town with a scalp elevated upon a pele, a part of them pursuing their way toward their own Isade, and a part taking the direction of the Winnebago Agency.

PREE LOVE IN NORTHERN OHIO.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. BERLIS, Ohio, May 18, 1858, . Sin: An article published in The Cleveland Herald, and copied into the papers of New-England, New-York and the West, asserts that, at the recent election in Ohio, the Free-Lovers carried the township of Berlin by a vote of 150 to 110; that their number, already large, is rapidly increasing, and that the Western Reserve is in imminent danger of being overrun by them. The facts are these: The citizens have been divided as to the means of abating the nusance of Free Love; as me advocate a mob, others the peaceable remedies of the law. At the late election, the mob men got up a ticket and defied the opposition to a trial of strength by raising the instancery, "All opposed to our ticket are Free-Lovere!" The opposition nominated a ticket, and, on trial, elected it by 40 majority. Not a Free-Lover even knew of the meeting by which this ticket was nominated, and only three of them cared enough about the result to come out and vote. The result indicates, not what the people of Berlin thick of Free Love, but their opinion of border-ruffanism. There is not a citizen in the township who approves of the disgusting doctrine of Free Love; not one who would not assent to any moral and legal measures to overcome it. by a vote of 150 to 110; that their number, already

The article alluded to speaks of a "vast organiza-The article aduded to speaks of a "vast organization whose center is at Berlin Hights," thus giving the impression abroad that Berlin, once an Eden, has deger crated into a modern Sodom. Your readers who may have seen this statement will be surprised when they are informed that this moneter "organization" contains only a dezen male members, with a few women and entileven, and that only three or four of these believe in freedom of sexual relations, all the rest

believe in freedom of sexual relations, all the rest being merely socialists, and bitterly opposed to Free Lave, which they are endeavoring to subdue, that they may not suffer the odium which attaches to them or account of their connection with it.

The truth thenie: The mob men, being foiled, were bent on mischief, and so, by reason of the editor's too extensive "good nature" (if that is the proper word), induced him to publish these false and foolish statements in The Herald. Berlin, as to beauty and fertility of land, virtue and moral culture, free thought and perfect hatred of intolerance, challenges comparison with any other rural town in the Union.

OLD CITIZEN OF BERLIN.

PERSONAL.

Belge says that it is proposed that the European Powers shall give Mr. Morse 400,000 francs (\$80,000) as a mark of gratitude for his telegraphic invention. The correspondent adds that Mr. Moree is now "at the end of his days, in a situation approaching to misery, after having endowed civilization with an immense benefit." The writer is apparently not aware that Mr. Morse is a very rich man.

-Ole Bull is giving concerts in Vienna and Peeth. -The 71st birthday of the German poet Unland was

elebrated at Zulingen on the 27th alt.

Gen. Wm. Blackburn, an old and well-known citizen of Ohio, died in Allen County, in that State, on the 7th inst., aged 71. Gen. B. was physically one of the 7th inst., aged 71. Gen. B. was physically one of the largest and heaviest men in the State, and possessed a constitution equal to any endurance. He was one of the pioneers of Columbians County, and after serving the people of his district in the Legislature from 1817 to 1835 without intermission, Gen. Jackson appointed him Receiver of Public Moneys at the Land Office at Lima, Allen County. Van Buren respicited him, and be held the office until 1843, when he retired to his farm. In 1851 he was again sent to the Legislature from Allen County. After Huil's surrender he put himself at the head of a company of volunteers which he raised, and took the field in the ever-nemerable Winter campaign of the North-West in memorable Winter campaign of the North-West in 1813. By forced marches, young Blackburn and his company reached Frenchtown, on the River Raisin, after Winchester's defeat, in time to recome

-Mrs. Sarah Marsh of Heath, Mass., died on Sun--Mrs. Sarah Marin of Heath, mass, meet the day the 9th inst. at the age of 100 years, 8 months and 7 days. The Greenfield Gazette says that through her long life she never was sick over three weeks time in the aggregate, and enjoyed good health until within a few days of her death, when she was prestrated by a fir. During her last sickness she was entirely free from pain, and died evidently from old age. She left a numerous poeterity, extending to the fifth generation, numbering about 100 lineal descendants; 170 survived

after Winchester's defeat, in time to rescue a few of the flying fugitives from the merciless fees in pursuit, after which they returned to the Maumee, and built

-capt. William Brown, formerly a commander of vericle on Lake Eric, has been sent to the Lick Run Insane Asylum, by the Court at Cincinsati, until his friends in Buffalo send for him. Capt. Brown has become insane in consequence of his adoption of the ideas of the Spiritualists. He went to Cincinnati to dispose of a lumber-cutting machine, but soon became interested in Spiritualism, and took to street preaching. Going into religious meetings, he would among ing. Going into religious meetings, he would amounce himself as the representative of God on earth, and declare that there existed in the world to come, ten declare that there existed in the world to come, ten appritual spheres, the highest being that in which the cupreme exists, and man may pass through them all if his constuct be pure in this life. He believes that man was originally a plant, which after two years' growth threw off the vegetable shape and substance, and assumed human form and conditions. The exact age of the world he gives with great confidence, and states that it would require just 14,008 years for each individual person living to mass before the eve of Jeneral Property of the state of the confidence of the confiden

Francis, who has been passing a few months in By repe, had reached Avignon, on his way from Paristo Italy, and there died of apoplexy after a few hours libreas, on the let day of May. He was 20 years of age. Had he lived, he would have inherited the largest estate of any young man in New-England.

-The Harrisburg Telegraph says that hopes are sutertained of Charles Fenue Hoffman's recovery from insanity. Mr. Heffman is an inmale of the State La-natic Asylum at Harrisburg.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate. John G. Downey, han Pedro, California, vice Charles E. Carr. valened.
Thomas W. Sutherland, Sacramento, California, vice Charles

C. Sackett, removed.

Andrew Lester, San Jeaquim, California, vice James M. Sec-lell, when commission and the control of the commission and the control of the commission and the commi feld, whose or minission expired.

NAVAL OFFICER.

Frank Tillord, San Prancisco, California, vice Wm. B. De commission expired.

AFFRANCE.
Michael Kane, San Francisco, California, vice O. P. Sutton, re

Richard Roman, San Francisco, California, vice Samuel J.

Bridge, removed.

Surveyors general for fuelic lands.

Frencis L. Duccy at St. Augustice, Florida.

Jehn Loughbrough, at St. Louis, Missouri; reappointed.

Warner L. wis, at Douguge, Jown; reapplisted.

REGENERS OF LAND OFFICES.

Charles A. Davis, at Jackson, Missouri
Waster H. Harvey at Los Augusts, Californis; reappointed.

Edward P. Hart, at Visalis, Californis; from 1st July, 1884; a

Lew office.

Wm. McDaniels, at Hamboldt, California; from 1st July, 1884; a

ECCLIVERS OF FUELIC MONEY.

new office.

RECEIVERS OF FUELIC MONEY.

John J. Turnbaugh, at Jackson, Missouri.

Epsyhroditus Ransom, at Fort Scott, Kansas Territory; resp

Join Peebles, at St. Stephens, Alabama. Charles Lindley, at Marysville, California; responited. Thomas Baker, at Visalia, California; from ist July, 1859; a w office.

new office.

George W. Hook, at Humboldt, California; from 1st July, 1850; new office.

Wm. B. Norman, at Stockton, California; from 1st July, 1856; new office.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Italian Legends and Shetches Sy J. W. Commisse, D. D. 15no. pp. 275. Ecward Donican & Berther.
Exglish Reports in Law and Equity. Edited by Cannory Smith. Svo. pp. 644. Little, Brown & Co.
Select Remains of the Rev. John Mason, M. D. 18mo pp. 183.

Select Remains of the Rev. John Mason, M. D. 18mo pp. 182.

American Tact Society.

Geometrical Manufactures.

By P. L. Shamunds. 12mo. pp. 422.

G. Rouledes & Co.

The Belle of Washington. By Mrs. N. P. Lasselle. 12mo. pp. 345.

The Time Glory of Woman. By the Rev. H. Harbangh. 12mo. pp. 283. Lindsay & Elakiton.

The Time Glory of Woman. By the Rev. H. Harbangh. 12mo. pp. 342.

Carifon & Porter.

Revived Hymnis. By Henry Ward Bescher. 18mo. pp. 414.

Phillips. Sampson & Co.

Levolina Exercises for Schools and Familica. New Edition. 12mo. pp. 182. James Mource & Co.

Contributions to American History, 1818. 8vo. pp. 429. J. B.

Lippincott & Co.

Lippincott & Co.

Lippa.cott & Co. Lily White: A Remance. By Edward Goodwig. 12ma pp. 315. Luy Willie: A Romance. By Lower.

The Same.

Our Little Ones in Heaven. 18mo. pp. 248. Gould & Lincoln.

Our Little Ones in Heaven. 18mo. pp. 248. Gould & Lincoln.

Following the Drum—A Gilmpse of Frontier Life. By Mrs.

Vield. 12mo. pp. 256. Radd & Carleton.

Wyoming; Its History, Stirring Incidents and Romantic Adventures. By George Peck, D. D. 12mo. pp. 439. Harperventures. By George Peck, D. D. 12mo. pp. 439.

ventures. By George Peck, B. D. Ismo, pp. 556, Rappe & Brothers.

Markham in Russia. By W. H. G. Kingston, 18ma, pp.
3.5. The Same. 3.5. The Same.

The History and Antiquities of the City of Augustine, Florida
By George R. Fairbanks. 8vo. pp. 2.0. Charles B. Nor

By George R. Faironna. evo. pp. 20. Charres B. Notton.
Select Discourses. By Adolphe Monod, Krummacher, Tholoek,
and Julius Muller, transla ed from the French and German
by the Rev. H. C. Fish and D. W. Poor, D. D. 12mo, pp.
402. Sheldon, Blakeman & Co.
A Collection of Familiar Questions. Third Edition. 12mo, pp.
446. John Bartlett.
An Historico-Critical Introduction to the Canonical Books of
the New Testament. By Willielm Mortin Lobescont De
Wette. Translated from the Fifth improved and emisred
Edition, by Frederick Frothingham. Svo. pp. 383. Crossy,
Nichols & Co.

A YANKEE CAPTAIN AMONG THE DOMINICANS .- The following letter, from an American captain to the agent of his vessel in New-York, gives some graphic and straightforward facts touching the troubles at St. Do-

straightforward facts touching the troubles at St. Demingo:

PORT-AU-PLATTE, St. Domingo, May I, 1858.

DEAR SIR: For your information, I have to say that I arrived here safe. We had a very smooth passage, wind light, all the way: we had the wind anead till we got to Turks Island. Port-au-Platte is blockaded with seven men-of-war, and I was the first vessel that has got in since the blockade, and I don't knew as I should have got in if I had knewn that the port was under blockade. We had a strong breeze when we fell in with the fleet, and they commenced firing on us, first blank cartridgee; but when the balls began to come, I began to open my eyes. We were going at the time about ten knote, and a big sea, so I coucluded that they could not hit us, except by good lack, so I put her through, and got in safe. When we got within gun shot of the port, they opened on the enemy, so I was between two fires. We anchored and went on shore. I thought the people would have killed me with kindness. They wanted to carry me all ever town in their arms. We are the first vessel that has got in sirce the blockade. The enemy has seven men-of-war off the port all the time. The Dominicans have five men-of-war rehooners now in port, and I had the offer of taking command of the Commodors's ship. They are so much taken up with me that I den't know what to do with the people. They won't take to for an answer. I can get a big price for the Wing of the Wind, but they want me to command her, and that won't suit me, as I have a dielike of guapowder. I expect to leave here in six days. We are all well.

The Bahamas.—The Legislature was proregued by

THE BAHAMAS.—The Legislature was proregued by Governor Bayley on the 21st ult. The Governor, in

Governor Bayley on the 21st ult. The Governor, in his speech on the occasion, congratulated the Legislature on having passed an act for the amendment of the wrecking laws. In relation to it, after remarking that he "cannot but perceive that it falls short, not only of some of the objects which were contemplated in its original draft, but also of the expectations entertained by her Majesty's Government," the Governor says:

"I am still sanguine enough to hope that it is an improvement on the existing law, and that its defects will not be so many or so great as to necessitate the agency of imperial legislation. But, if the continuance of unchecked abuses compel the British Parliament to exercise an undoubted prerogative for the purpose of protecting the commercial interests of friendly nations, and vindicating the reputation of a British colony, you will, I trust, do me the justice to remember that it was both my wish and my enleavor to anticipate metropolitan intervention by a colonial provision which should affectually secure both these objects."

The Bahama Herald has advices from Turks Island to the 12th after the security of the content of a security of the content of t

The Bahama Herald has advices from Turks Island to the 17th ult. It appears that 24,000 bushels of salt were shipped in the week ending on the 17th, and there remained 130,000 bushels on hand, held at 7

The Herald learns that salt-raking had commenced at Long Cay, and the weather was promising.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN ARIZONA .- A Washington

Indian Troubles in Arizona.—A Washington correspondent of The Times says:

"A letter received from Maj MoCarty, Delegate from Arizona, from Mesilla, April 21, says that great a xeitement exists there in consequence of a party of 35 Mesilla volunteers, who pursued a band of marauding Indians, and killed 7 of them in sight of Fort Thorne, being captured by Lieut. Wood, in command of the post, and all imprisoned. A writ of habeas corpus for their release was issued by the County Judge, but Lieut. Wood refused to obey it, and a party had gone to Albuquerque, 200 miles, to procure a writ from Judge Benedict. McCarty is requested to bak for an additional mounted force to protect the inhabitants from the Indians."

MINNESOTA - News of the admission of the State of Minnesota.—News of the admission of the State of Minnesota reached St. Paul on the 13th inst., by telegraph from this city. The news created a thrill of joy in the community of St. Paul. Everybody, says The Pioneer and Democrat, was in a congratulatory mood. The State Government would be put into operation as soon as official intelligence had been received that the President had signed the bill. A rumor was current at St. Paul that the United States troops stationed at the various military posts in Minnesota will be ordered to Utah fortuwith, and that the forts will be garrisoned by Minnesota volunteers.

by Minneecta volunteers. FROM CIENFUEGOS .- A private letter, dated April

30, eays:
"This town is unusually active and gay, owing to the arrival of several families of distinction from the United States, and the touching and landing daily of Spanish and British officers and crews, who add much to business, gayety and social intercourse. Not a vessel that heaves in sight of all the harbors of this island but is boarded and strictly examined by British eruisers."

THE INEBRIATE ASYLUM. -The Commiss The INEBIATE ASTLIM.—The Commissioners to locate the State Insbriate Asylum, we understand, have agreed upon Binghanton. Troy is said to have effered \$12,000 in aid of it, if it should be located in that city: Albany, \$12,000: Newburgh, \$15,000; Binghamton, \$25,000, or what is equivalent, 25 acres of land, valued at \$100 per acre. The Commission was appointed by an act of the recent Legislature, and could be a manufacture of whom John Westerline of a mental country manufacts of whom John Westerline and country was a supplied to the country of the supplied to the country of the consists of some forty members, of whom John W. Francis is the first named. The building is to cost \$100,000. Of this, \$50,000 are already subscribed.

Col. Prince has introduced a bill into the Legislative

Council of Canada for the abolition of the Soliciter-General of Upper Canada.